

BOROUGH OF COLWYN BAY



ANNUAL REPORT

for the year 1947

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

William McKendrick, M.D., D.P.H.

which includes the

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SANITARY INSPECTOR

W. A. Austwick, M.S.I.A.

HEALTH COMMITTEE (1947-48)

Councillor F. H. Andleby Jones (Chairman)

Councillor R. Thomas (Vice-Chairman)

Alderman E. M. Hovey

Councillor J. R. Evans

" H. Parry

" W. Griffiths

" J. Roberts

" E. Hughes

Councillor I. L. Davies

" G. H. Hughes

Councillor E. H. Ward

Mayor of the Borough : Councillor W. R. BLACKBURN

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

Alderman E. M. Hovey (Chairman)

Mrs. E. A. Neill (Vice-Chairman)

All Members of the Health Committee together with the
following Co-opted members :

Miss Gameson

Mrs. D. Francis Davies

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1947-48

Medical Officer of Health :

WM. McKENDRICK, M.D., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector :

WM. A. AUSTWICK, M.S.I.A., Cert. Meat and Other Foods

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

G. M. PAWSON, M.S.I.A., Cert. Meat and Other Foods

Health Visitor :

Mrs. M. WILLIAMS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Matron of the Isolation Hospital :

Miss C. M. JONES (Retired June, 1948)

Miss GWYNETH WILLIAMS, S.R.N.

Matron of the Maternity Home :

Miss MARY HUGHES, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Clerks :

Mrs. P. G. STORRS

Miss B. THOMAS

Health Department,
Town Hall, Colwyn Bay,
5th August, 1948.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health and M. & C. W. Committees,
Colwyn Bay Corporation.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present herewith my report on the Health Services in Colwyn Bay for year 1947 :

In considering the vital statistics of the town, it is necessary to keep in mind the fact that Colwyn Bay attracts elderly people and sends to industrial areas many of its young people. Consequently we cannot expect to have a high birth rate. It is always below the National rate; in 1947 the Colwyn Bay birth rate was 14.0; the England and Wales rate was 20.5 per 1000 population. For the same reason, the death rate is high—16.9 in Colwyn Bay, compared with 12.0 in England and Wales. On the other hand, we do preserve life better than most areas. Our Infant Mortality Rate was 25.2 which is much better than 41.0 in the country as a whole; and it is noteworthy that only six persons between the ages of 1 and 25 years died. Indeed, of 384 deaths in the Borough, 319 concerned persons over 65 years of age.

Infectious disease was relatively rare. Apart from the 14 deaths from Tuberculosis and one from Encephalitis, there were no deaths from notifiable diseases. There was no case of puerperal pyrexia or of pneumonia. There were 153 names on the Tuberculosis register in June, 1948—120 pulmonary and 33 non-pulmonary. Some of these tuberculosis cases have been on the register for many years.

It is good to note the almost complete abolition of diphtheria. After over 25 year's work with this disease, it still frightens me; it is treacherous. A few parents are still prepared to jeopardise the lives of their children rather than accept immunisation. We live in strange times—we hang a man who strangles his child but sympathise with him if he causes in the death of that child from diphtheria. 95.5% of children under 15 are immunised. Many of these have not yet reached the age of immunisation but about 2% will not be done,

During the year 30 houses were built—18 Council houses and 12 by private enterprise. A few more are to be erected in 1948 but this number is insignificant. There is no greater cause of so much unhappiness and suffering. Hundreds of women come to me for help and my inability to do more than sympathise is most disturbing. There is a pathetic "might have been" but "never will be" due to lack of understanding of the needs of the young folk of the town.

There have been energetic efforts to secure pure food during 1947.

As will be seen later in the report, 1206 samples of milk were sent for examination during 1947. Of these, 872 were tested for keeping qualities. 83% were found to be of good keeping quality. 9% called for investigation and advice. The remainder were of moderate quality. In addition to these 872 tests, a further 280 tests were made for special purposes—e.g. adequate Pasteurisation, six were found unsatisfactory and the remainder satisfactory. Thus, in all 1152 tests were applied to the 1026 samples. The general conclusion must be that judging by Laboratory tests, the milk supply of the Town is very good. Whether laboratory tests satisfy the housewife or whether she insists on judging for herself is a matter on which I need make no comment.

43 samples of water were examined and 34 samples of ice cream.

As a result of this work and of the visits paid not only to take samples but to follow-up when reports are received, much valuable teaching has been achieved. I believe that we can claim that the food offered for sale in Colwyn Bay reaches a high standard of purity.

July, 1948 saw the end of the Council's activities in Maternity and Child Welfare Work. Colwyn Bay Borough was a pioneer Authority in North Wales. The Notification of Births Act, 1907, was adopted and brought into operation on 18th September, 1911, and a Health Visitor, Miss Grace Williams, was, in the same year appointed to visit the homes of all babies in the district; the Council established Child Welfare Centres in January, 1921; a Maternity Home was opened in 1939. These are major steps but the steady increase in attendance at Clinics, in number of meetings and

variety of service, has been remarkable. The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee proudly can give an account of its stewardship and in handing over its duties to the County Council can feel that whatever the future may give, it has served its generation better than most Committees. It passes on a very efficient service.

The Maternity Home has earned commendation from the Authorities who have visited it—it will continue to give satisfaction to residents. Responsibility for it will pass to the Hospital Board.

While the National Health Act is revolutionary in its aims and, on paper, made drastic changes in July, 1948, in actual practice, the changes will come slowly. Management of the Hospitals still is under the immediate control of the Council (until March, 1949) and the Medical Officer of Health is still Superintendent—carrying out his duties as if no changes had occurred. M. & C.W. Clinics are still under his management as he is the Assistant County Medical Officer responsible for them. Time will bring changes but these are wisely being allowed to evolve and to suit the needs that the new Act will reveal. I hope the close connection between the Health Services administered by the Corporation—sanitation, housing, food control, cleansing, etc., and the Clinics, the Hospital and the new services will not be allowed to drift too far apart. Three controls instead of one is not often an advance or an advantage. We must limit the disadvantages.

The coming of the National Health Service Act was inevitable. Preventive medicine has been evolving and is now due for a reorientation. The significance of the new outlook may be gathered from the need to replace the old name of "Public Health" by the new one "Social Hygiene."

The old Public Health Acts dealt with things—drains, buildings, streams, water, food, contagion; the new Act looks at persons and relates health to economic, occupational, educational, domestic, nutritional and psychological factors. The old Medical Officer of Health confined his interests to the control of communicable diseases—typhoid, diphtheria, scarlet fever, etc., and was in fact the Chief Sanitary Inspector of his area; to-day, the Medical Officer of Health takes as his interest all diseases—bronchitis, heart disease, gastric ulcer, asthma, neuroses and accidents. All these are

linked with social factors and can be prevented. This means a greatly enlarged field of interest—e.g. it is no longer the house but the home that matters. The tragedy of the overcrowded, noisy, insecure, quarrelsome family, the unsatisfactory family hygiene, the faulty mental outlook of residents and neighbours, is nowhere more apparent than in Clinic or Hospital. There is no more potent cause of disease; and the utter folly of taking a sick person from such a home, treating him in hospital and then returning him to the old trouble causing conditions must be apparent. But housing is not the only field to be considered—the field is enormous and demands much study, much research and ripe experience from those called on to administer the Health Services of Colwyn Bay.

The new Act takes from you some of your old interests—hospitals and clinics; but these were extras—the “repair shops” rather than the true foundries of health. The prime interest of the Health Committee is the prevention of disease and the promotion of health. This work is now restored to you—it is more exacting, more interesting and more rich in possibilities than that taken away.

There have not been any changes in my Staff during 1947. Mr. Pawson and Mrs. Williams have now settled into the team which is a happy as well as an efficient one. In June, 1948, Miss C. Meredith-Jones retired from her position as Matron of the Isolation Hospital. She had served the Council loyally for over 27 years. Her devotion to her patients was always great. She worked and fought for them and made for the Hospital the worthy reputation of being a place where children were well looked after. My best wishes go with her into her retirement.

Lastly I would publicly thank the Chairmen for their support and encouragement. Miss Hovey has been my support in Child Welfare work for almost 23 years and to her must go much credit for the successes achieved in that phase of the Council's activity. Mr. Andelby Jones has, in recent years, and continues to be a stimulant and guide.

Yours sincerely,

WM. McKENDRICK,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS

Area of Borough (Acres) 7,124

Registrar - General's Estimated Population
(mid 1947) 22,600

Inhabited Houses 6,852

Rateable Value £230,338

Sum represented by a penny rate £931

Live Births :	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	163	132	295
Illegitimate	12	10	22
Total	175	142	317
Birth Rate per 1000 population			14.0

Still Births :	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	6	9
Illegitimate	1	0	1
Total	4	6	10
Stillbirth rate per 1000 population			0.44

Infant Mortality :	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	5	2	7
Illegitimate	1	0	1
Total	6	2	8

Rate per 1000 births :

(a)	Total	25.2
(b)	Legitimate	23.7
(c)	Illegitimate	45.2

Deaths :

Male		185
Female		199
Total		384
Mortality Rate per 1000 population		16.9

Deaths from :

1.	Puerperal Causes	0
2.	Cancer	68
3.	Measles	0
4.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	0

The population during the past few years has fallen steadily—no doubt because many who came to the town during the War are drifting back to their pre-war homes. The drift is shown in the following table :

	Population	Births	Deaths
1939	21240	250	307
1940	24940	218	216
1944	24720	313	352
1945	23840	256	371
1946	22750	287	357
1947	22600	317	384

Births and deaths have increased out of proportion to the population which is only 1360 above the 1939 level.

The birth rate 14.0 per 1000 population is the highest for many years and when taken with an Infant Mortality Rate of only 25.2 per 1000 births, is distinctly pleasing. Only one of the seven infant deaths occurred in a child over one month in age—six had developmental defects or were premature. Those are conditions that are still beyond the control of preventive medicine. There were ten still-births. This means that eighteen infant lives were lost.

Causes of Infant Deaths :

1. Lived 17 hours—Premature, congenital defect.
2. Lived 24 hours—Premature, icterus (congenital defects).
3. Lived 24 hours—Postmature, respiratory paralysis—congenital defect.
4. Lived 1 week —Congenital malformations.
5. Lived 2 weeks—Congenital malformations.
6. Lived 4 weeks—Congenital malformations.
7. Lived 4 weeks—Pneumonia.
8. Lived 10 months—Tabes Mesenterica.

There are only two conditions in this list that can be accounted to post-natal infection—i.e. faulty hygiene. The very close connection between the Clinic and Home is most beneficial to these children and it is to be hoped that the great developments of 1948 will not jeopardise these lives. One control has served well; whether dis-association and dual control is an improvement, time alone will tell,

The death rate per 1000 inhabitants was 16.9—again an increase over previous years. In all 410 deaths were registered (including 44 visitors). These were distributed as follows :—

Ages	Male	Female	Total
0— 1	6	2	8
1— 4	1	1	2
5— 9	0	0	0
10—14	0	0	0
15— 19	1	1	2
20—24	0	2	2
25—34	6	4	10
35—44	5	1	6
45—54	9	9	18
55—64	25	28	53
Over 65	138	171	319

It is noteworthy that no child between the ages of sixteen months and fifteen years died and only six between one year and twenty-five years. On the other hand 319 (i.e. 77% of the deaths) occurred in persons over 65 years and over 90% of the deaths involved persons over 55 years old. This is an even more marked age grouping than in previous years (in 1946, 71% were over 65 years old). The vital statistics for England and Wales (1947) and for Colwyn Bay (1946) may be contrasted here :—

	Colwyn Bay 1946	Colwyn Bay 1947	England and Wales 1947
Birth Rate	12.6	14.0	20.5
Infant Mortality Rate	35.0	25.2	41.0
Still-birth Rate	0.4	0.4	0.5
Maternal Mortality Rate	3.6	0.0	1.17
Death Rate	15.7	16.9	12.0

The actual causes of deaths notified were :—

	1947			1946
	Male	Female	Total	Total
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0	0	0	1
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	1
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	1
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) ...	8	4	12	11
Tuberculosis (Other)	1	1	2	1
Syphilis	0	0	0	2
Influenza	0	0	0	4
Acute Inf. Encephalitis	1	0	1	0
Cancer :				
Mouth	2	0	2	3
Uterus	0	2	2	4
Stomach, etc.	14	5	19	12
Breast	0	4	4	4
Other sites	20	21	41	42
Diabetes	1	3	4	4
Intracranial Vascular lesions .	23	35	58	52
Heart Diseases	53	66	119	99
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	13	18	31	23
Bronchitis	11	5	16	15
Pneumonia	2	4	6	12
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	6	0	6	2
Ulcer of Stomach	5	0	5	5
Diarrhoea (under 2)	0	0	0	2
Appendicitis	0	1	1	1
Other Digestive Diseases	4	2	6	10
Nephritis	4	7	11	9
Puerperal Sepsis	0	0	0	1
Premature Birth	2	0	2	1
Congenital Malformation	2	2	4	4
Suicide	1	0	1	1
Road Traffic Accident	2	1	3	0
Other violent causes	1	4	5	5
All other causes	9	14	23	25
Total	185	199	384	357

Cancer increased to a high peak in 1945 when there were 70 deaths. In 1946 there were 65 and in 1947—65. This contrasts with the average of about 45 annually before the War. Heart disease and diseases of the circulatory system have increased steadily—there were 208 deaths from these diseases in 1947; 174 in 1946; 170 in 1945.

There were 3 deaths from road accidents.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. Laboratory Provisions :

(a) Bacteriological—the Public Health Laboratory Service has now established itself on a permanent basis at Conway. There, all desirable bacteriological investigations can be made and from a store of sera, etc., necessary treatment can be promptly secured.

From the 1st January to 31st December, 1947, the following specimens were investigated and reported on for Colwyn Bay doctors :—

Nose and throat swabs	1000
Urine	33
Faeces	53
Sputum	12
Cerebro spinal fluid	8
Blood	3
Miscellaneous	16
Water	43
Ice cream	34
	1202

(b) Pathological : There is now established at the West Denbighshire Hospital a pathological service. This service is now free. Work done includes most bio-chemical tests of blood, urine, etc. Specimens should reach the Hospital by 11 a.m. daily.

(c) Tuberculosis investigation may still be made at the Welsh National Memorial Association at Cardiff.

(d) Smears and blood are examined for Venereal Disease, at the Chester Royal Infirmary.

(e) Water is examined for purity in two methods.

(1) Chemical Purity—such examinations are made by the Public Analyst at Assay Office, Goss Street, Chester. In 1947 there was one such examination of Colwyn Bay water.

(2) Bacteriological Purity—these examinations are made at the Public Health Laboratory, Conway. In 1947 there were 43 such examinations of Colwyn Bay water. These tests are much more important than Chemical tests so are much more numerous.

(f) Milk—this was in 1947 examined for keeping quality—i.e. bacteriological purity—at the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Laboratory, Colwyn Bay. The Resazurin test is supposed to indicate the keeping qualities of the milk. I have no great confidence in this test—it is a rough and ready indication but I would not like to take formal action on reports made, except in extreme cases. In any case, the Laboratory reports reach us long after those of housewives. Good milk vendors interpret results judiciously—as do we. I fear that experience does not increase my enthusiasm for this test.

Ambulance Facilities :

During 1947 these were unchanged. Infectious cases were removed by the Council's Ambulance and all others by the Voluntary Ambulance Corps. The work done by the Corps during the past three years was : (The year ends in March).

	1946	1947	1948
Accidents	43	38	72
Admissions to Hospital	179	190	192
Admissions to Nursing Homes	78	73	91
Transport—house to house ...	86	75	99
Transport out of district	110	99	127
Total mileage run	12942	12387	23033
Ambulance case hours	955	943	1174
Personal case hours	3820	3772	4698
Total cases	496	475	581

This table shows a remarkable increase in the use of the Ambulance. Mileage covered has been nearly doubled. Man-hours actually spent on the road (i.e. exclusive of time spent in the Ambulance room awaiting calls, etc., or making any allowance for the fact that calls are scattered over the entire 168 hours in the week) amounted to 4698—i.e. 600 man-days—a service that could not be given by less than six men. The great increase in demand for transport is no doubt a slight indication of the effect of the Health Service Act on the Ambulance Services.

I am glad that the County Council has decided to use the Corps as agents in providing transport under the new Act. The Corps is well equipped, well trained, and is composed of men of humanitarian instincts so that the service will be not only efficient but kindly.

Nursing in the Home :

The three District Nursing Associations have again given most valuable service to the town. The work of the nurses is summarised below :—

	Colwyn Bay	Old Colwyn	Llysfaen and Llanddulas	Total
No. of Nurses	3	1	1	5
Midwifery Cases	8	12	19	39
Maternity Cases .	14	6	4	24
General Cases	259	146	93	498
No. of Visits	6509	3360	2191	12060

The Nurses will continue their work as before but the Associations will cease to function as controlling bodies. These Associations have, for almost two generations, provided trained nursing for sick people in their homes, their work has been unobtrusively done and is by most residents inadequately appreciated—except by those who need help. It is to be hoped that these ladies who have organised, collected for and managed the Home Nursing will not feel that their interest and service is no longer needed. Pioneer work is always done by Voluntary Bodies and there is much pioneer work still to be done in Social Service.

It has not been possible to engage women to act as Home Helps in the Borough during recent years. The Old Colwyn Detachment of the B.R.C.S. did help by

sending members to help with the house work of one or two aged and infirm persons. This work was done voluntarily and I gladly acknowledge it.

Clinics :

These were, until July, 1948, provided by the Colwyn Bay Council but thereafter by the Denbigh County Council.

Clinics held in the Borough are :—

1. At the Clinic, Nant-y-Glyn Road.

Tuesdays *Child Welfare Centre at 10 a.m. and
2 p.m. (each week).

Wednesdays *Toddlers' Clinic at 2.0 p.m.
(alternate weeks—children can
only be seen by appointment).

Thursdays Orthopaedic Clinic at 2 p.m.
(alternate weeks).

Fridays Tuberculosis Clinic at 10 a.m.
On 1st and 3rd Fridays of each
month).
*Ante-Natal Clinic (each week) at
2 p.m.

The Obstetric Consultant attends once every four weeks when he sees women invited to meet him by the Medical Officer of Health.

2. At Llysfaen.

Mondays *Child Welfare at 2 p.m. (alternate
weeks).

3. At Mochdre.

Mondays *Child Welfare at 3.30 p.m. (alternate
weeks).

*Attended by the Medical Officer of Health

In connection with the clinics there is a very active Committee of ladies who organise Socials, "Make-do-and-Mend" classes and help in the "Keep Fit" class for mothers.

There is not a Day Nursery in the Area.

Venereal Diseases are treated as follows :—

1. Chester Royal Infirmary—Out Patients' Department
 Males—Monday, 5—7 p.m.
 Saturday, noon.
 Females—Mondays, 5—7 p.m.
 Thursdays, 5—7 p.m.
2. Bangor—Caernarvon and Anglesey Infirmary :
 Males—Wednesday, 6 p.m.
 Females—Fridays, 2—4 p.m.

Maternity and Child Welfare :

1. Births Notified :—

(a) Live Births	495
(b) Still Births	8
(c) Total	567

It will be noted that the above numbers greatly exceed the official number of babies registered. The difference between 467 and 317 (i.e. 150) represents the number of babies born in the Nursing Homes of Colwyn Bay to women normally resident outside the Borough. It may be taken as an indication of the demand for Maternity beds by the women of the surrounding areas.

Visits paid by Health Visitor to :

	First Visits	Total Visits
(a) Expectant Mothers ...	57	57
(b) Infants under 1 year...	344	1759
(c) Infants between 1 and 5 years	16	895

Infant Welfare Centres :

- (a) Children who attended for first time in 1947 :—
 - (i) Under 1 year 263
 - (ii) Aged 1—5 years ... 28
- (b) Children on register at end of year :—
 - (i) Under 1 year 298
 - (ii) Aged 1—5 years ... 316
- (c) Total attendances during 1947 :—
 - (i) Under 1 year 4635
 - (ii) Aged 1—5 years ... 2108

The Physical Training Class—at which special attention is paid to reconditioning of muscles stretched and damaged during childbirth, has been most successful. Mrs. Clayton has shown great keenness and the mothers have responded. There is an average attendance of sixteen mothers—about the maximum permissible.

The following table gives a comparative statement of attendances during recent years :—

	1926	1938	1945	1946	1947
(a) Enrolments.					
Children :					
(i) Under 1 year ...	245	226	168	243	263
(ii) 1—5 years		235	106	150	291
Mothers :					
(i) Ante-natal	0	91	344	251	305
(ii) Post-natal	0	38	26	72	103
Total registrations ...	245	590	644	716	962
(b) Total Attendances.					
Children :					
(i) Under 1 year ...	2560	3182	4806	3591	4635
(ii) 1—5 years		1951	1624	2625	2108
Mothers :					
(i) Ante-natal	0	342	690	934	925
(ii) Post-natal	0	114	62	144	102
Total attendances	2560	5589	7182	7294	7488
(c) Births registered		221	256	287	317

This table shows attendances in 1926—the first year in which the Council's Medical Officer conducted the Clinic; in 1938, the last pre-war year; and in post-war years. A bi-weekly Clinic was opened in Colwyn Bay in January, 1921 and it is recorded that there were 942 attendances in 1923, when there were weekly clinics (meeting alternately in Colwyn Bay and Colwyn). While these Clinics were nominally under the direction of the Council's Medical Officer of Health, it was not until 1926 that he assumed direct responsibility for

them—and as will be seen, the Clinics have grown in size and number. It is most pleasing to note that although there were only 317 babies born in the district, 305 women attended the Ante-natal Clinics.

Maternity Home :

The Home was opened in July, 1939. It has ten beds and while its prime purpose is to secure for the women of the district a good and comfortable lying-in, yet it has been used for the treatment of pregnant women in need of rest, with early or incipient complications, etc.

In July, 1948, it passed out of the Council's control. During these nine years, 1559 confinements were conducted there.

During 1947 there were 233 confinements; 35 women were admitted for ante-natal care and three women were admitted after their babies had been born (these were "booked" cases that had over delayed their journey to the "Home"). 95 confinements were conducted by midwives; 114 had engaged a doctor before coming into labour and a doctor was summoned to 24 because the midwife felt that she needed help. There were no cases of puerperal pyrexia during the year.

The close co-operation between the ante-natal clinic and the Home has resulted from the fact that complete control of both was vested in one person and he was in constant attendance at both seeing most women from early pregnancy until admission. Theoretically, this happy position ceased in July; practically it continues until March, 1949—it would be greatly to the advantage of the women of the town if no separation of control were ever made.

Premature babies are also treated in the Home. 9 were born in the Maternity Home and 3 at home. Of the latter, 2 were admitted to the Maternity Home for care on the day after birth. Three of the premature children died within a few hours of birth—they were not only premature but suffered from other congenital deformities.

Last year, I reported that "the extension of the Maternity Home has been commenced but progress is very slow." I have nothing to add to that statement,

Dental Treatment :

No women were treated under the Council's scheme in 1947. A number of application forms were issued but the women concerned either decided not to proceed or secured treatment privately.

Obstetric Consultant :

Mr. R. Owen Jones has no special comment to make on his work in 1947. He has been able to secure the admission of a number of Colwyn Bay women to the War Emergency Hospital at Wrexham for gynaecological treatment and for obstetrical treatment.

Orthopaedics :

There is no change in the arrangements for Orthopaedic treatment of children under school age. A Specialist attends three times a year and members of the Nursing Staff of the "Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital" attend fortnightly to apply plasters, adjust appliances and footwear, supervise remedial exercise, etc. In-patient treatment is given at the Hospital at Oswestry.

The numbers treated in 1947 were :—

On books, 1/1/47	9
Admitted, 1947	1
Total treated	10
Discharged	8
On books, 31/12/47	2
Attendances	15

Ophthalmia Neonatorum :

Four cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified to me during 1947. Three of these occurred in the Maternity Home—they were very mild and responded to treatment. No damage was done to the eyes.

Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939 :

Four children were notified under the Act. All were happily "homed" and the relationship of the parents and the Health Visitor were cordial.

Water Supplies :

No change has occurred in the collection or distribution of water. The greater part of the town receives water direct from Llyn Cowlyd; parts in the

higher levels (Llysfaen and Upper Colwyn Bay) receive Cowlyd water via storage reservoirs to which the water is pumped; a few houses have the pressure maintained by means of "boosters."

In the Bryn-y-Maen area, there is a private supply which serves about a dozen houses. This supply is not satisfactory, either in quantity or quality. It is kept under constant supervision.

Lastly, there are a number of outlying houses (33 in all) mainly farms, that still derive water from surface wells. These are definitely not satisfactory.

The chief interest of my department in water, is in its purity. The main supply is pure at its source and, in addition, is chlorinated. Both Chemical and bacteriological tests were made—the latter frequently as will be seen from the following table :

	Bact.	Chem.
Town mains	36	1
Wells and streams	3	1
Rhos Swimming Pool	5	0

The following is the most recent Chemical Analysis.

Tap on rising main—centre of Town :

Parts per 100,000 of water :	
Total solid matter in solution	4.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates	Nil
Nitrites	Nil
Chlorine in Chlorides	1.0
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 80°F	0.012
Free and saline ammonia	0.0075
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.002
Lead, Copper, Zinc	Nil
Microscopical ex. of the sediment	Trace of iron rust
Temporary hardness in degree Clark	0.5
Permanent hardness in degrees Clark	1.0
PH Value	6.5

Remarks : 2/8/47 :—

Judged by the above chemical analysis this sample is satisfactory.

Mr. E. Oliver Jones, Engineer to the Conway and Colwyn Bay Joint Water Board, informs me that 77.94 inches of rain fell in the Catchment area during 1947. This is nearly 15 inches less than in 1946 but has not in any way affected the water supply. Measureable quantities of water fell on 179 days. The quantity of water supplied to the Colwyn Bay area was 509 million gallons. No extension of the services to outlying areas was made but surrounding districts—e.g. Llanddulas, Llanellian and Bryn-y-Maen—did receive help.

The Bryn-y-Maen area is still very inadequately supplied but plans for improving the supply are maturing.

There are 6190 houses supplied by service pipes led into the houses; 95 derive a supply from standpipes and 33 from nearby Wells.

Drainage :

No major alterations in the drainage system of the Borough have been affected in 1947. Increase of the pumping power at the Pumping Station so as to reduce the risk of flooding in the Rhos area, is imminent—awaiting delivery of pumps. Installation of a Water Carriage System in the Llysfaen area has been carefully considered and the Surveyor is working on the engineering problems involved. The Council wishes to provide such a service but cannot hope to do so for some time.

Immunisation :

There were two cases of diphtheria in Colwyn Bay during 1947—both were adult and recovered. Thus, there have been eight adults and one (non-immunised) child affected in three years (1945—5 cases; 1946—2 cases; 1947—2 cases). This is surely proof of the value of immunisation. In pre-immunisation days (e.g. 1935—30; 1936—43; 1937—54; 1938—17 and 1939—52) there were far more cases. Indeed, but for immunisation, it would have been impossible to provide an adequate Isolation Hospital service.

The following table shows the approximate state of immunisation of children under 15 years :—

Age at 31/12/47 i.e. Born in year	Under 1 1947	1 1946	2 1945	3 1944	4 1943	5—9 1928—42	10—14 1933—37	Total under 15
No. immunised	58	180	234	252	264	1131	1118	3257
Estimated mid-year population 1947	Children under 5 1150					Children 5—14 2260		3410
% immunised	86%					99%		95.5%

These figures show a slight improvement on the 1946 figures. This is due to the increasing willingness of the mothers to come for immunisation before the first birthday—a reflection of the good work of the Health Visitor.

Responsibility for this service passes to the County Council but the same persons will in fact be the agents used by the County Medical Officer, so, although I do not expect that any Authority could obtain much better results, there will not be any deterioration.

No doubt the giving of Whooping Cough vaccine with the Anti-diphtheretic injection has popularised the procedure. The whooping cough immunity is not as perfect as the diphtheria protection but it does render the spasms trivial and the disease mild.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1938 :

The following statement was given me by the Chief Inspector of the Denbigh County Council.

Particulars of samples of food and drugs taken in the Borough of Colwyn Bay under the above Act, during the Year ended 31st December, 1947.

Article	No. taken	Genuine	Not Genuine or Sub-standard
Milk	68	54	14
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	1	1	—
Butter	2	2	—
Fish Paste	1	1	—
Mustard	1	1	—
Tinned Fish	1	1	—
Condensed Milk	1	1	—
Cake Flour	1	1	—
Baking Powder	1	1	—
Whiskey	2	2	—
Honey	1	1	—
Jam	3	3	—
Sausages	7	6	1
Beer	1	1	—
Ice Cream	4	4	—
Saccharin Tablets	1	1	—
Honey	1	1	—
Beef Suet	1	—	1
Bread	1	1	—
Tea	2	2	—
Totals	100	84	16

The 14 samples of milk shown as “not genuine” comprised 10 which were only slightly below the standard, three which were eliminated by comparison samples, and one which contained added water. The vendor of the sample containing water was prosecuted and fined.

One sample of sausages contained a small amount of a permissible preservative, and a sample of Beef Suet was one per cent. deficient in fat.

(Signed) D. WYNNE GRIFFITHS,

Chief Inspector,
County of Denbigh.

16, Woodland Road East.
Colwyn Bay.

Propaganda :

Apart from lectures to Guilds, etc., and teaching at Clinics, no specific propaganda efforts were undertaken by my department in 1947.

Schools :

These were visited and found satisfactory. Some schools could well be replaced. Accommodation for physical training and for school meals is defective in several.

The kitchens are very well managed and always thoroughly hygienic. The plans for washing and storing utensils in schools is good. Indeed, I cannot but commend the method in which the food is handled.

Infectious Diseases :

The Head Teachers of Colwyn Bay schools informed me of the following infectious cases occurring amongst their pupils :—

	March	April	May	Oct.	Nov.	Total
German Measles ...	7	4	2	—	—	13
Measles	—	—	25	—	—	25
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	2	2	4
Chicken pox	—	—	—	—	1	1

The following table shows the incidence of Notifiable diseases, cases admitted to Hospital and Deaths :—

Notifiable Diseases	Number of Cases Notified at ages								Years		Number of Deaths at ages—Years							
	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total cases rem'd to Hospital		Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total
Diphtheria	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria observation	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	6	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	26	...	5	20	...	...	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever obsvn.	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary T.B.	16	...	...	1	3	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	3	4	12
Other forms of T.B.	5	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Pneumonia	20	1	4	3	2	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neon.	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	130	...	40	71	16	3	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	23	2	9	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mumps	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
German Measles	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Totals	247	7	61	114	33	16	14	2	42	...	...	1	3	3	3	3	5	15

The Vaccination Officer has informed me that her records show the following facts :—

Births registered	460
Babies vaccinated	132
Babies exempted	94
Babies died unvaccinated	13
Babies removed to other districts	119
Vaccination postponed	102

Tuberculosis :

It has not been necessary to take action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925—relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the Milk Trade)) or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to Hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

The following table was sent to me by Dr. H. M. Williams, the Tuberculosis Physician for the area :—

New cases and Contacts examined during the year (Colwyn Bay Borough Residents only)	Non-								Total
	Pulmonary				Pulmonary				
	Adults		C'dren		Adults		C'dren		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M & F
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	7	5	—	—	—	1	2	—	15
(b) Diagnosis not completed .	4	4	3	2	—	—	—	—	13
(c) Non-Tuberculous	13	14	5	5	—	—	1	—	38
(d) Tuberculous Transfer cases	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Totals	26	23	8	7	—	1	3	1	69

Number of attendances at the Dispensary
(Colwyn Bay Borough Residents and
others) 249

Number of Domiciliary Visits 23

Number of cases referred by the Army Medical
Board for examination 4

The distribution of Tuberculosis Notification is
shown in the following Table :—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths (new cases)			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—19	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—24	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34	4	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
35—44	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—54	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
55—64	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	12	5	2	2	—	2	—	—

Sanitary Circumstances in the Borough

The following report has been given me by the Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. W. A. Austwick) on work carried out for the year ending December, 1947.

General Summary

TABLE I.

Complaints received and attended to	279
No. of Nuisances found	464
„ „ Houses which were inspected for nuisances	492
„ „ Nuisances abated	490
„ „ Nuisances not abated but work in hand ...	14
„ „ Drains and Fittings tested with colour, smell or smoke machine	52
„ „ Revisits to Nuisances, work in progress, etc.	627
„ „ Visits to Camps	37
„ „ Preliminary Notices served for Nuisances	464
„ „ Formal Notices and Orders served for Nuisances	7
„ „ Visits to Bakehouses, Restaurants and Cafes	137
„ „ Visits to Factories with mechanical power	121
„ „ Visits to Factories without mechanical power	28
„ „ Visits to Ice Cream Shops	74
„ „ Visits to Schools	41
„ „ Miscellaneous Visits	293
„ „ Verminous Rooms Disinfested	—
„ „ Inspections made to Dance Halls, Cinema and other places of Entertainment	61
„ „ Enquiries re Infectious Diseases	55
„ „ Inspections re Rats and Mice	277
„ „ Visits to Flats	124
„ „ Re overcrowding and Rent overcharging ...	17
„ „ Visits re Water Supply	29

TABLE II.
Sanitary Defects

No. of Stopped Drains	113
„ „ Defective Drains	62
„ „ Defective or Stopped Septic Tanks or Cesspools	7
„ „ Want of or insufficient drainage and W.C. accommodation	0
„ „ Defective W.C. Cisterns and Fittings	3
„ „ Broken and unsuitable W.C. pedestal and pans	21
„ „ Dirty conditions of houses, outhouses and yards	25
„ „ Want of Limewashing	23
„ „ Defective or new Inspection Chambers ...	11
„ „ Defective Sink and Waste Pipes	3
„ „ Burst Water Pipes	5
„ „ Defective Roofs—Houses and Outbuildings	17
„ „ Defective Floors and Doors in Rooms	34
„ „ Defective Paving of Yards and Outhouses	5
„ „ Defectives Eaves and Downspouting	15
„ „ Miscellaneous Nuisances (outside)	16
„ „ Miscellaneous Nuisances (inside)	19
„ „ Accumulations—manure and other refuse	40
„ „ Dilapidated Ashbins	142
„ „ Defective Plastering of Walls and Ceilings	17
„ „ Damp conditions in Houses	22
„ „ Premises (Rats and Mice)	20
„ „ Insufficient or unsatisfactory Washing accommodation	2
„ „ New Pedestals W.C.	6
„ „ Defective Short Hoppers, etc., abolished ...	0
„ „ Choked Road Ditches	5
„ „ Defective Grates	5
„ „ Defective Window Frames, etc.	28
„ „ Cases of Cooking facilities required	4
„ „ Misuse of surface water gullies	9
„ „ Defective chimneys	6
„ „ Drains reconstructed	39
„ „ Flooded cellars	13

TABLE III.

During the year the following visits have been made to the Abattoir and to other premises :—

No. of Visits and Re-visits to Abattoir	241
„ „ Visits to Butchers' Shops	117
„ „ Visits to Fish Shops	99
„ „ Visits to Food Shops	211
„ „ Carcases of Beef inspected	1425
„ „ Sheep and Lambs inspected	9179
„ „ Pigs inspected	13
„ „ Sows inspected	—
„ „ Calves inspected	508

Also a large quantity of Fish and other Food Stuffs was inspected.

TABLE IV.**Refuse Collection and Disposal**

No. of Visits re collection and salvage	262
„ „ Visits re disposal	238

The tip has been maintained in a clean, tidy condition through the year. The rat population has been kept in check by carrying out hole baiting poisoning over the entire area four times.

TABLE V.**Water Supplies.**

No. of Water Samples :

	Bact.	Chem.
Town Mains	36	1
Wells and Streams	3	1
Rhos Swimming Pool	5	0
Bryn-y-maen	0	0

Houses supplied by Public Mains :

(a) Direct to Houses	6190
(b) Standpipes	95
Houses supplied by Wells	33

TABLE VI.

Premises registered for the manufacture of Sausages, etc.	22
Premises registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream	16
No. of Ice Cream Samples taken	34

1—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces

Premises [1]	Number of		
	Inspections [2]	Written Notices [3]	Occupiers prosecuted [4]
Factories [with Power]	131	No statutory notices issued the work being done on re- ceipt of a letter making the necessary request	
Factories (without Power)	23		
Total	159		

2—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted [5]
	Found [2]	Remedied [3]	Referred to H. M. Inspector [4]	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts*</i>				
Want of cleanliness ...	8	8		
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding	2	2		
Want of drainage of floors	3	3		
Other nuisances				
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient, unsuit- able or defective not separate of sexes	4	4		
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse [s. 101]				
Other offences	3	3		
[Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Work- shops Transfer of Powers Order, 1921)]				
Total	20	20	Nil	Nil

*Including those specified in Sections 2 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts,

Nuisances from Premises other than Dwellings :

Bakehouses	12
Hotels and Cafes	29
Garage and Miscellaneous	5
Shops	22
Fried Fish Shops	1
Offices	3
Cinemas	0
Schools	9
Butchers	2
Farms	3
Dairies	4
Club Rooms	3
Hospitals	4
Chalets	1

Factories, Workshops and Bakehouses :

Regular inspections have been carried out during the year to the above premises, drawing the attention of the occupiers to any defects or lack of cleanliness. Notices were also served for limewashing, defects and alterations to existing sanitary conveniences, which were readily complied with.

Registered Workshops :

Important classes of Workshops, such as Workshops, Bakehouses, etc., may be enumerated here.

The number of Workshops on the Register at the end of the year was as follows :—

Bakers and Confectioners	23
Dressmakers, Milliners, Tailors, etc.	18
Bootmakers and Repairers	10
Laundries	7
Joiners and Cabinet Makers	17
Bottling Stores and Aerated Water Makers ...	3
Cycle and Motor Workshops	26
Printing Works	3
Upholsterers	8
Miscellaneous	9
Diamond Cutting, etc.	1
Monumental Masons	2
Photographers	2
Radio Repairs and Battery Charging	4
Engineers (Welding, Precision and Plating) ...	11
Electricity and Gas Plants	5

Smoke Abatement :

There have been no prosecution for Smoke Abatement.

Swimming Pool :

The only Swimming Pool in our area is the privately owned Pool at Rhos-on-Sea. This Pool is most efficiently managed and is maintained at all times in a very clean and attractive condition. The water is sea water which is subjected to constant chlorination, filtration and aeration. Five samples of the water were taken for analysis and were all reported as being very satisfactory.

The Pool is a very real asset to the Town, and is a great attraction to visitors and residents.

That a holiday resort of the size of Colwyn Bay should have no open-air Municipal Pool is a very surprising fact but that we have no indoor pool is little short of a tragedy. With our uncertain weather, an indoor pool is almost as great a necessity during the Season as it is during the Winter months.

Fried Fish Shops :

Fried Fish Shops 12

The above are regularly inspected and are well conducted.

Housing :

12 Houses have been built by private enterprise and 18 by the Local Authority.

HOUSING STATISTICS
1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) 464
 Number of inspections made for the purpose 492
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 104

- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 125
- (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation Nil
- (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 464

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... 457

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year

- (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs Nil
- (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice Nil
- (a) By owners Nil
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil
- (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—
- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 7
- (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice
- (a) By owners 7
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil
- (c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made Nil

(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
	Houses scheduled demolished by owners ...	Nil
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	2
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit	Nil
	Number of houses built by private enterprise	12
	Number of houses built by Borough Council	18

HOUSING ACT, 1935—Overcrowding.

(a) (1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	*
(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	*
(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	*
(b)	Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year	*
(c) (1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year by Local Authority	16
(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	71
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officers of Health may consider it desirable to report	*

*Owing to the abnormal conditions, particularly after the outbreak of War, it was found impossible to keep any accurate record of overcrowding.

Work carried out during 1947 :

No. of houses inspected for housing defects	492
„ „ Houses found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	464
„ „ Defective Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	438
„ „ Defective Houses rendered fit in consequence of formal action	7
„ „ Houses recommended for demolition	Nil
„ „ Houses re-inspected, including the supervision of repairs	627
„ „ Informal Notices served	464
„ „ Formal Notices served	7
„ „ Notices outstanding 1946 and completed 1947	12

Public Places of Entertainment :

As required by Circular 120/1920 Ministry of Health, all places of entertainment requiring Singing, Music and Dancing Licences, have been thoroughly inspected at least once during the year and the requisite certificate that the premises are satisfactory, was sent to the Licensing Magistrates.

Sixty-one visits were made, inspecting fire fighting appliances, exits, general cleanliness, conveniences, etc. Any required work has always been carried out promptly on receipt of verbal notice.

Rag Flocks Act, 1911-1928 :

There are no premises which are governed by the above Acts in the Borough.

Rodent Infestation :

The regular treatment of all Public Sewers suspected of being rat infested in any degree is now entirely routine. We have been treating all sewers for the last five years or so and it is very noticeable that complaints from private householders have almost ceased.

The co-operation with tradesmen and poultry keepers, etc., continues to be very good. It is obvious that certain types of premises are impossible to rat-proof and regular treatment is essential. A pleasing feature is that the department is now being more and more asked to help and advise with disinfestation.

The refuse tip at Bron-y-Nant is treated four times a year and we are satisfied that by this means the rat population is kept down to a minimum and is not allowed to become a nuisance.

Our method of rodent destruction is that suggested by the Ministry of Food—pre-baiting, poison baiting and check baiting—destruction by gas or ferreting being completely superseded. Destruction by sticky boards is occasionally used when poisoning might be dangerous or objectionable.

Public Abattoir, Meat and Other Foods :

We have had an appreciable decrease in the number of animals slaughtered at the Abattoir during the year and an increase in the amount of imported meat handled. The slaughtermen maintain a high standard of workmanship and are employed directly by the Corporation, as Slaughtering Contractors to the Ministry of Food. Every effort is made to ensure that the flaying, general dressing, the handling of offal, etc., and the cleanliness and conditions in the Abattoir are satisfactory at all times.

The Pasture fields adjoining the Abattoir have again proved invaluable. They enable us to thoroughly rest the cattle under good conditions and also provided a hay crop for winter feed. Owing to storms the Afon Ganol banks were badly knocked about and we had to have the stream re-cut and the banks repaired throughout the whole length. It provided an ample drinking supply for the cattle.

Meat inspection is 100% and is carried out smoothly and efficiently. Centralised slaughtering is very satisfactory indeed from the Public Health point of view and it is with pleasure that one remarks on the comfortable relationship which exists between the various bodies concerned. The co-operation between the Ministry of Food, the retailers, the W.M.S.A. and ourselves, has been excellent at all times.

We have no meat stalls or meat market in the town and all shops in which food is prepared, sold or stored, have been inspected regularly and as usual, the very high standard of cleanliness which we expect, is being maintained.

Number of Animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir during 1947 :—

Cattle 1425	Calves 508	Sheep and Lambs 9.79	Pigs 13	Sows 0	Revenue £334/5/3
----------------	---------------	----------------------------	------------	-----------	---------------------

Imported Meat handled at the Public Abattoir during 1947 :—

Boneless Fores, Hinds and Quarters of Beef	Sheep and Lambs	Bags, Crops, Ponies, Pigs, Ribs and Cases of Offal	Revenue
4026	16490	339041lbs.	£284/14/1

Wet Fish Shops, Greengrocers and Provision Shops and all other premises where food is prepared, stored or sold, are regularly inspected.

Carcases Inspected and Condemed

	Cattle ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Sows
No. killed	1122	303	508	9179	13	—
No. inspected	1122	303	508	9179	13	—
All diseases except T.B.						
Whole carcasses condemned	2	0	1	16	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	231	78	7	382	2	—
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with diseases other than T.B.	20.5	30.3	1.5	4.3	15.4	—
Tuberculosis only—						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	27	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	32	12	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with Tuberculosis	2.05	12.4	—	—	—	—

Unsound Meat at Abattoir disposed of by the Ministry of Food.

Beef.

27 Cows—Gen. T.B.	9613 lbs.
2 Cows—Other Diseases	620 lbs.
1 Oxen—Gen. T.B.	429 lbs.
0 Oxen—Other Diseases	Nil
Part Carcases—L.T.B.	Nil
Part Carcases—Other Diseases	464 lbs.
Lungs, Livers, etc.—L.T.B.	4126 lbs.
Lungs, Livers, etc.—Other Diseases	13923 lbs.

Pork.

Other Diseases	Nil
Generalised Tuberculosis	Nil
Part Carcases—L.T.B.	42 lbs.
Part Carcases—Other Diseases	25 lbs.
Plucks and Livers—T.B.	Nil
Plucks and Livers—Other Diseases	78 lbs.

Veal.

General T.B.	Nil
Other Diseases—1 Carcase	124 lbs.
Part Carcase—L.T.B.	Nil
Part Carcase—Other Diseases	114 lbs.
Plucks—T.B.	Nil
Plucks—Other Diseases	36 lbs.

Mutton and Lamb.

16 Carcases (emaciation, etc.)	348 lbs.
Part Carcases (bruises, etc.)	75 lbs.
Heads, Plucks, Livers	1342 lbs.

Unsound Food from Shops.

Potatoes	336 lbs.
Jam	184 lbs.
Butter and Margarine	464 lbs.
Fish Cakes	216 cakes
Flour	42 lbs.
Sugar	112 lbs.
Fresh Fish	572 lbs.
Cheese	13½ lbs.
Sweets	189 lbs.
Tinned Vegetables	3208 tins
Bacon	221 lbs.
Dried Fruit	220 lbs.
Cereals	1 pkt.
Pickles	273 botts.
Syrup	2 lbs.
Tinned Soups	74 tins
Flavourings	4 pkts.
Tinned Milk	591 tins

Tinned Fish	403 tins
Fruit	92 tins
Tinned Meat	252 tins
Fruit Juice	18 tins
Dried Egg	2 pkts.
Sausages	95 lbs.
Pudding Mixtures	153 pkts.
Cake Mixtures	49 pkts.
Pastes	24 jars

Milk Supplies :

Owing to the fact that I was without an Assistant during the five months May to October, the total number of milk samples taken was considerably less than the previous year—1026 compared with 1416. Nevertheless, this figure is a fairly substantial one for a Borough of our size and proves that a considerable amount of time was devoted to the very important subject of clean milk production. The retail dairymen continue to give us every support and have been very helpful wherever possible. One cannot help being pleased with the fact that the trade in general has, these last few years, completely modified its ideas with regard to this department. We are no longer regarded as “Inspectors” but rather as advisors and their co-operation proves that our help is appreciated.

A totally inadequate supply of water during the summer months on many of the farms producing milk which is sold in this area, is a very serious matter indeed. An ample water supply is essential particularly in summer and until this is available on all farms, the adequate cooling of milk, cleansing of cow-byres, etc., cannot be properly carried out.

Our milk samples are principally subjected to the Resazurin test. This has given a quick, useful indication of the keeping quality of the milk and the results are sent to each retailer. “B” and “C” results are also sent out to the Producers and every effort is made to follow up all ‘C’ results by a visit to the farm, if within our area.

During September we had a large Pasteurising Plant opened up in the Borough. This Dairy is a well designed new structure, with modern plant capable of

handling some thousands of gallons of milk per day, and a well-fitted-out laboratory. There can be no doubt that dairies of this type are real assets to any town.

Milk distributors continue to complain about the very unsatisfactory conditions in which many milk bottles are returned. It is very regrettable that many householders do not rinse the milk bottle immediately after emptying and so make it much easier for the bottle to be cleansed and sterilised than one which has been left without rinsing.

It is commonly stated in the trade that one can judge the character of a housewife by the condition in which she returns her milk bottles and probably there is quite a lot of truth in this idea.

All farms and dairies were visited at varying times and were usually found to be in satisfactory conditions. During busy periods such as haytime or harvest, there is always a tendency to rush the milking (to the detriment of cleanliness) but any required work or improvement was always carried out promptly on receipt of verbal notice.

Milk samples were examined at the Area Laboratory, Colwyn Bay or at the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Conway.

Report on Milk Supplies during year, 1947.

Total number of samples taken during 1947	1026
Total number of examinations on above samples ...	1152

Number of samples of each grade taken :—

Pasteurised and heat treated	30
Certified T.T.	10
Tuberculin Tested	124
Accredited	0
Ungraded	862
	<hr/>
	1026
	<hr/>

Results of Examination :**Resazurin Milk produced on Farms in Borough :**

(34 Producers) :	
Category A	241
Category B	28
Category C	26
	— 295

Milk produced on farms outside Borough :

(56 Producers) :	
Category A	480
Category B	43
Category C	54
	— 577
	— 872

Plate Count & B. Coli—Satis.	93	Unsatis. ...	17 ...	110
Methylene Blue—Satis.	125	Unsatis. ...	9 ...	134
Phosphatase—Satis.	24	Unsatis. ...	6 ...	30
Sonne & Dysentery Exam.				
(Negative)	6	Positive ...	0 ...	6
				— 280
				— 1152

Number of Farms producing milk within the Borough :

Certified	0
Tuberculin Tested	5
Accredited	0
Ungraded	31
	— 36
Number of Dairies from which milk is retailed	28

Retailers licenced for sale of graded milks :

Certified Licences	0
T.T.	16
Pasteurised	4
Accredited	0
Licenses to produce Pasteurised Milk	2
Visits to Cowsheds and Farms	81
Visits to Dairies and Milk Shops	427

Licences to bottle Graded Milks :

T.T.	16
Accredited	0
Supplementary licences for the sale of T.T. Milk...	4

Refuse Collection and Disposal :

	1946-7	1947-8
Salvage—Gross Income	£1847	£2235
Refuse Collection	9418.5 tons	10186.6 tons
Cost per ton	15/4.75d.	15/4
Refuse Disposal	9821.25 tons	10950.6 tons
Cost per ton	2/1.78	2/4.75
Total cost per ton, collection and disposal	17/6.51	17/8.75
Number of Premises from which refuse was collected	6699	6853

Cost per 1000 premises :

Collection	£1081.940	£1137.45
Disposal	£ 157.463	£ 191.74

House and Trade Refuse Collection :

4510 loads weighing 9952 tons, 13 cwts.
 61 loads of night soil, weighing 233 tons, 19 cwts.
 382 loads by private persons not weighed.

1	Total refuse collected (in tons)	10186
	Total refuse disposed (in tons)	10950
2	Area (in Acres)	6187
3	Number of houses or premises	6853
4	Rateable Value	£230,338
5	Product of 1d. Rate	£931
6	Total Rates in the £	19/8

Refuse Collection :

The Department were very disappointed that during 1947 only one of the four lorries on order was delivered. This meant that we were forced to continue with collection of refuse and salvage once every fourteen days and that we were unable to revert to weekly collections as we had hoped. However, owing to delay in delivery, our Committee were able to review their order and decided to order three double cab machines as

these became available. The double cabs will contribute considerably to the well-being of the men and we are sure will be much appreciated.

The collection of kitchen waste by means of street bins has almost ceased. This is mainly due to the amazing amount of contraries which were found in the bins. Pig keepers had to search the waste so carefully before using it as pig food that the cost became prohibitive. Almost every hotel, boarding house, restaurant, etc., is serviced privately however, by pig and poultry keepers, there being considerably less sorting necessary by this method and the amount collected by known collectors is well over 100 tons.

Our department still collects some kitchen waste—approximately 14 tons—and we are hoping that when we can establish weekly collection again, this amount will be increased.

Llysfaen :

There has been no change with regard to the number of houses still served by pail closets. This unsatisfactory condition is receiving the attention of the Committee but one cannot see any prospect of improvement in the future. There is no easy solution to the problem. The houses are comparatively widely spread; the terrain is very hilly and rugged and the substrata is solid rock. Many of the septic tanks and soakaways already in existence are often a source of trouble, except where the builder has been fortunate enough to tap a "lock." Any sewage scheme for this district would undoubtedly be enormously expensive.

Salvage :

It is rather pleasing to see quite an appreciable increase in salvage income from £1847 to £2235 and particularly so, since the increase is due to increased weights rather than increased prices.

Paper is up by almost 50 tons and bottles and jars show a great increase. There has been a ready sale of these articles this year and one hopes that it is not merely a temporary demand,

In spite of the increased revenue from salvage, the apathy shown by the general public toward salvage is still growing. Advertisements and special efforts, either national or local, appear to have little effect and we find that our Staff have to retrieve much of the salvage from the actual dust bins.

Contraries such as broken glassware and crockery, etc., continue to be a constant menace in the salvage. All waste paper, rags, etc., have to be handled several times and the care and time taken in sorting out these contraries adds very considerably to our baling costs.

The waste paper salvaged by the Ministry of Food and the Post Office is disposed of privately and the weight is not included in our returns.

Disposal of the paper to the Pulping Mills has been much improved this year. Our paper has been moved regularly by the Railway and that has kept our stock down to a minimum.

Borough of Colwyn Bay
CLEANSING SERVICES

Statement of Costs for year ended 31st March, 1948. House and Trade Refuse.

PARTICULARS	1—Collection including or excluding depreciation and loan charges.		2—Disposal including or excluding depreciation and loan charges.		Total including or exclud- ing depreciation and loan charges.	
	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded
Revenue Account	£	£	£	£	£	£
1 Gross Expenditure (excluding Salvage)	8036	8006	1345	1268	9351	9274
2 Gross Income	211	211	31	31	242	242
3 Net Cost	7795	7795	1314	1237	9109	9032
Unit Costs	s	d	s	d	s	d
4 Gross Expenditure per ton	15	9	2	5.5	18	2.5
5 Gross Income per ton	5	5	.75	.75	5.75	5.75
6 Net Cost per ton	15	4	2	4.75	17	8.75
7 Net cost per 1000 population	£ 341.137	£ 341.137	£ 57.505	£ 54.136	£ 398.642	£ 395.273
8 Net cost per 1000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	1137.45	1137.45	191.74	180.5	1329.19	1317.95

(Signed) WM. A. AUSTWICK, M.S.I.A.

Cleansing Superintendent.

SALVAGE**April 1st, 1947 to March 31st, 1948**

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	250	16	0	0	1831	19	1
Rags	4	7	0	13	90	7	0
String, etc.	2	9	0	21	12	1	1
Battery		3	0	0	3	15	0
Heavy Scrap .	12	9	0	0	17	13	11
Aluminium		2	1	20	3	12	7
Hair				11		2	11
Brass		3	0	12	3	3	5
Lead		5	0	26	12	17	7
Bones	1	13	0	0	6	12	0
Kitchen waste ...	12	10	0	0		—	
Bottles and Jars		27,94	dozen		267	6	5
Syphons		8	only			15	0
	284	18	0	19	£2250	6	0

In April, 1947, Mr. I. Wynne Jones, Additional Sanitary Inspector left us to take up an appointment as Sanitary Inspector of the Prestatyn Urban District Council. Mr. Jones was with us from 1939 and was always a most agreeable and capable colleague and one hopes he will be happy in his new appointment.

In conclusion of my report, may I again express my appreciation for the help and many kindnesses shown to me by Mr. Andelby Jones, Chairman, and all the members of the Public Health Committee, to Dr. Wm. McKendrick, Medical Officer of Health and to Mr. G. M. Pawson, Additional Sanitary Inspector, who commenced duty here in October. Also to the indoor and outdoor staff.

Yours faithfully,

WM. A. AUSTWICK,

Senior Sanitary Inspector,

and

Cleansing Superintendent.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1947

MONTH	Mean reading of Mercurial Baromet- er in Inches	Dry Bulb Thermometer F. (mean)	Wet Bulb Thermometer F. (mean)	Maximum Thermo- meter F. mean	Minimum Thermo- meter F. (mean)	Rainfall in Inches 5 in. Gauge	Number of Wet Days	Hours Sunshine by Campbell- Stokes Recorder	Number of Days Sun	Max. Rain in Inches during 24 hours and date
January	29.87	38.6	37.5	42.8	33.6	4.65	17	47.9	19	1.07 on 12th
February	29.72	30.6	30.6	33.2	26.8	1.71	13	30.1	11	.61 on 25th
March	29.49	40.4	39.6	45.5	35.1	5.89	24	83.9	23	.68 on 12th
April	29.91	48.4	45.7	53.4	42.6	3.98	16	170.7	26	1.10 on 7th
May	29.96	56.3	53.7	61.7	47.9	3.33	18	187.8	28	.75 on 22nd
June	29.92	59.8	57.3	64.8	52.5	2.38	15	176.0	28	.52 on 13th
July	29.92	62.4	59.9	67.3	54.8	2.24	15	165.7	27	.48 on 18th
August	30.15	66.8	63.2	72.2	56.2	0.46	4	279.0	31	.32 on 3rd
September	30.04	60.5	58.03	65.2	53.1	2.69	17	106.3	28	.88 on 20th
October	30.15	54.13	51.64	58.80	47.03	0.45	11	113.0	26	.29 on 9th
November	29.84	48.5	45.7	52.5	43.4	3.58	24	52.5	23	.66 on 11th
December	29.96	43.9	41.9	47.3	40.1	1.53	18	32.9	15	.27 on 26th
Totals						32.89	192	1445.8	285	
Means	29.91	50.86	48.73	55.4	44.4					

Town Hall,
Colwyn Bay.

(Signed) N. S. JEFFREY, A.M., Inst., C.E.
Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

L. HILL,
Observer.



